MEXICO'S AMBASSADOR.

A Sketch of the Life of Manuel As-

Mexican Ambassador to the United States.

Manuel Aspiros, the new ambassador from Mexico, who comes to the United

States as the successor of Don Matias Ro-

mero, deceased, was born in the city of

Pueblo, Mexico, in 1836, and received his

diploma as a practitioner of the law in

MANUEL ASPIROS. 1863. When the war which converted Mexico from an empire into a republic brok

out Dr. Aspiros entered the army of the republicans under General Saragossa, and fought for the establishment of the repub-

the United States Military and Naval acad-

blem for that institution. A committee
was appointed in
May, 1896, to report upon a design and
motto. Professor Larned's design was
chosen. As officially described, the arms of
the academy are: "On a shield bearing the
arms of the United States of America the
emblem of the United States Military academy-viz., a helmet of Pallas over a Greek
sword proper. Crest—An eagle with wings
displayed. Motto—"Duty, Honor. Country,'
borne on a scroll, with the words, 'West
Point, 1802, U. S. M. A."

A Little Lesson in Physics. An expert has arrived in Moscow to examine, on behalf of the minister of the

morial to the Emperor Alexander II., i

morial to the Emperor Alexander II., in the Kremlin. For convenience in polishing the outer face, says the London Standard, the granite block was bored right through its center. Before the pedestal was placed into position this hole was plugged up at the ends with cement, and filled in with hot sand in the middle of its length. The damp, however, appears to have penetrated in spite of these precautions, and with the first frost the irresistible expansive force of water freezing cracked the huge mass from top to bottom. It is feared that the pedestal will have to be renewed, at a cost of some £5,000.

A Picture of Luther's Wife.

The Time ge bongs ag

the cracked pedestal of the me-

emies. Neither insti-tution until recently had an official device, but the desire of the

piros, Who Succeeds Matias

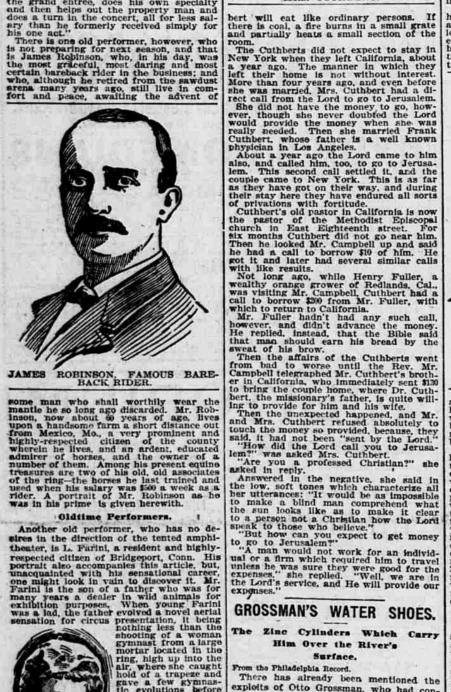
ACTS OF THE SAWDUST ARENA THAT USED TO INTEREST US.

James Robinson, the Bareback Rider, Now Conducting a Stock Farm in Missouri-"Lulu," Who Was Shot From a Cannon.

Just now, at many points throughout the land, preparations are being actively made for the coming end-of-the-century circus season, these advance steps including every-thing from the efforts of the tentmakers with their acres of new canvas, the wagon painters as they regild and decorate the cages and vans, the poster writers inventing new combinations of adjectives, the show printers, the advance agents and all, even

to the performers and the "freaks,"
"It is the breaking-in time," as an old circus man put it, "and the success or fail-ure of each individual hangs upon the facility with which he gets back into shape for whatever work he is engaged to per-form." The circus business of to-day is a very different affair from what it was quarter of a century ago, the change being, chiefly, in the sinking of the identity of the star performers by a sea of natural of the star performers by a sea of natural curiosities, mechanical wonders and human oddities. "Why, I remember very well," continued the circus man, "when a two-pole canvas covering a single ring, accompanied by eight or ten cages of animals and a company of lifty people, including the band, constituted a better entertainment than it is possible to give by any of the mammoth conglomerations of today. Nowadays a performer is a mere nonenity who rides in the parade, comes in for the grand entree, does his own specialty and then helps out the property man and does a turn in the concert, all for less salary than he formerly received simply for his one act."

There is one old performer, however, who is not preparing for next season, and that is James Rophnson, who, in his day, was the most graceful, most daring and most certain bareback rider in the business; and who, although he retired from the sawdust arena many years ago, still live in comfort and peace, awaiting the advent of





gymnast from a large mortar located in the ring, high up into the air, where she caught hold of a trapeze and gave a few gymnastic evolutions before returning to the ground. The procuring of a large mortar was easy: there was no difficulty in devising a concealed mechanical power within that mortar, but there was great difficulty in finding the woman gymnast with sufficient nerve to make the flight. And so, as a last resort, young Farini was pressed into the service. Slight of build, beautifully proportioned, and a very accomplished and graceful gymnast, young Farini had no difficulty beyond a few weeks of practice without accident, in achieving the flight with certainty.

Accordingly, with the opening of the next

accident, in achieving the flight with certainty.

Accordingly, with the opening of the next beason, the newest and greatest sensation in the circus line was "M'ile Lulu," the great female gymnast and so on. She was seen in London and her act was written up and illustrated by the press and periodicals. She remained a great attraction for four years, traveling all over Europe and America, was photographed, interviewed and feted everywhere and during all this time the secret of young Farini's sex was not discovered, so well did the father and son conceal their money making mystery.

A Grent Act.

Some fifteen or eighteen years ago one of leading features in the circus business was Maggie Claire, she of the flying rings,

the leading features in the circus business was Maggie Claire, she of the flying rings, and a portrait of the lady—who long since became Mrs. Harry Long—as she appeared at that time is given herewith. There had been other lady gymnasts who did things in the air—Leona Dare and her trapeze Mile. Fontainbleu, who walked a ceiling, and others—but Maggie Claire's act was a decided novelty with a liberal amount of thrill for each speciator. It was new in every particular and of course the lady was in great demand at a large salary. Reaching he rings, hanging twenty-live or forty feet above the heads of her audience, she would swing through an arc forty to sixty feet in length, doing, forward and backward turns, hanging by her toes, or with her head in one ring and her feet in the other.

ward and backward turns, hanging by her toes, or with her head in one ring and her feet in the other, would lie stretched at full length as she swung forward and back. Then, letting herself down, she would rest the back of her head in one of the rings and letting go with both hands would hang supported only by the rigid strength of her neck. At last would come the picturesque descent at will and to the music of "Sweet Spirit Hear My Prayer." With a rope entwined/about her legs and waist and without relying upon the upper part of her body or her hands, she would come down slowly or rapidly, whirling or not whirling, amidst the breathless suspense and admiration (for she was very handsome) of her audience, which, as she alighted gracefully upon the stage, would reward her with call after call.

A Romantic Rescue.

While at Vanikora island in the South seas, says the Melbourne Australian, the yacht Lady St. Aubyn, belonging to Mr. Wildes Browne, which returned to Sidney from a cruise among the islands, ascertained that the local tribes had condemned to death a woman for being a sorceress and causing a hig wind and hurricane. Those on the Lady St. Aubyn interceded, and sucreeded in exchanging a fat boar which was on board for the woman, who was brought on to Sydney in the yacht.

THE OLD-TIME CIRCUS TO BE SENT BY THE LORD. The Cuthberts Refuse Aid Unless It

Comes Through Divine Interposition. From the New York Journal. Because the Lord has not sent him a call to take it, Frank Cuthbert, of No. 145 East Eighteenth street, this city, stead-

fastly refuses to accept a sum of money sent him from his home in Los Angeles, Cal., and which would enable him to exchange a cold and cheerless life of privation here for the orange blossoms and zephyrs of Southern California.

Cuthbert lives in a little third floor back room, in the address mentioned in Eighteenth street with his comely wife and 3 year-old daughter. Esther. If there is food in the house Mr. and Mrs. Cuth-



MRS. CUTHBERT.

bert will eat like ordinary persons. If there is coal, a fire burns in a small grate and partially heats a small section of the

Surface.

Prom the Philadelphia Record.

There has already been mentioned the exploits of Otto Grossman, who had con-structed a pair of shoes with which he successfully walked on the surface of German rivers, to the great astonishment of the boatmen. We are now enabled to reproduce pictures of these wonderful shoes from a German contemporary. Gross-man's water shoes consist of two air-tight



GROSSMAN, THE "WATER WALKER

zinc cylinders. On the under side of these cylinders are pivoted five square flaps. When one cylinder moves through the water the flaps move rearwardly and then lie flat against the shoe; the flaps of the other shoe, which at the time is stationary, are in a vertical position, and hence offer a certain resistance. The water walker glides along much after the fashion of a skater, with the difference, however, that while one foot is moving forward the other moves rearwardly to a slight degree. The feet are secured in the upper part of the shoe by means of straps. When in mo-



Shod with these cyl-Shod with these cylinders the man passes along rapidly though the water, apparently in perfect security, and easily riding the waves made by passing boats. Desiring to rest for a few minutes, he dips the toe of one of his remarkable shoes in the water at an angle and allows the other to rest on the surface, and in this manner he rides the water like a duck.

Outstayed His Welcome

From the Chicago Evening Post. It was evident that she felt much pro-"It seems to me," she said, "a man ought to know when he has outstayed his wel-

to know when he has outstayed his welcome."

He fidgeted nervously in his chair.

"Has—has anyone outstayed his welcome?" he asked.

"Yes," she answered tersely.

"Who?" he asked, as he looked to see where he had put his hat.

"Jack Frost," she replied.

He sighed. Then he smiled. Then he sighed again. After that he made it a point to see that there was no lack of warmth.

Too Much to Carry.

Prem the Philadelphia Record.

"What's the charge in this instance?" esked the magistrate, as the prisoner was dragged up to the bar.

"He's got the white man's burden," replied the filp officer.

"Eh! What's that?"

"Loaded, your honor."

A Terrible Test.

From the Cieveland Plain Dealer.
"I see there's a new telegraph system that will transmit 4.000 words a minute."
"Say, I'd like to have my wife dictate to it for a minute or two."

Oblivious to Fact

From the Chicago Record. "Love makes the world go round."
"No; love only keeps people from noticing whether the world goes round or not."

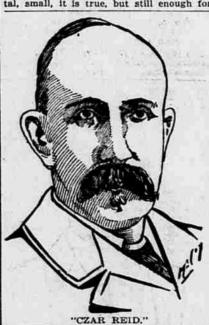
ROBERT GILLESPIE REID'S WEALTH ALMOST UNCOUNTABLE.

The Newfoundler Call Him "Caar"-He Built the First Railroad-Three Sons Associated With Him.

From the New York Press. "Czar Reid" he is called by the New-foundlanders, that is by those who resent the fact that the whole island is practically owned by one man. The rest are inclined to look upon him as a savior and liberator. This canny Scotchman, with his holdings of 5,000,000 acres of hitherto unproductive lands on the "tenth island" of the world, is the heaviest landowner on the face of the earth. Actually he is worth many millions, and potentially his wealth is almost uncountable. It is true that he himself can guess no more accurately at his wealth than the best informed of his critics or supporters. He controls nearly all of the as sets of the Newfoundland government, except those belonging to municipalities. Railways, steamers, telegraphs, mines of a dozen valuable kinds, great forests, all are in his grasp. His property interests are so vast that, although he has been a year in their possession, little, except the completion of the railroad, has been done toward their development.

"He has refused \$5,000,000 offered in London for his rights, has he?" said a man in New York the other day, whose business connections in Newfoundland make him acquainted with the situation there, "and well he might. If they are worth a penhy they are as good as £5,000,000 to him this instant."

When Robert Gillesple Reid went from his birthplace in Scotland to Australia, about forty years ago, he was not penniless, though his family could hardly be called well-to-do. They were thrifty, and their boy had received a common school education and was in possession of a little capital, small, it is true, but still enough for cept those belonging to municipalities



a start in that big island colony to which he went. He worked for contractors who were developing that island, and when he became a young man went into the business for himself. All of his life he has been a railroad and bridge builder.

A number of years ago he left Australia, having accumulated a comfortable fortune there, and went to Canada. He built several sections of the Canadian Pacific railway, and his business relations with this enterprise stood him in good stead in the prosecution of the greater schemes which were forming in his mind. For he had seen the raw state of Newfoundland, knew of the ascertained and suspected natural wealth of the island, and realized the enormous extent of its riches, were they developed. In 1893, when he made his first great contract with the Newfoundland government, the island of 42,000 square miles and 20,000 people did not have a railroad. The means of transportation were primitive—wagons by land, and sailing vessels, with a few steamers for the coasting trade and communication with the mainland.

ommunication with the mainland An Opportune Start.

It was a fortunate time to spring such gigantic plans as Reid had formed. The administration of the government by the

gigantic plans as Reid had formed. The administration of the government by the Whiteway party was leading up to the financial crisis of 1884, and the exposure of scandal and corruption. Reid's friends say he did not take advantage of Newfoundhand, but that he did improve the opportunities of the time.

He made an agreement with the Newfoundland government to construct a rallroad across the island from St. John's, the capital, on the eastern coast, to Port-aux-Basques, at the fouthwestern extremity of the Island on Cabot strait, fifty miles from Sidney, Cape Breton. The line is 547 miles long, and, including branches, 615 miles. Reid was to get \$15,000 a mile for building the road for the government, and then, as the territory through which it passed was unproductive at the time, and consequently could earn nothing for the road, he was to equip and operate it at his own expense for seven years in consideration of a grant to him by the government of 5,000 acres of land for each mile of the road. This gave him over 2,500,000 acres op both sides of the track, and he could pre-empt practically all of the good land adjoining his road. In October, 1877, the railroad was completed. It had cost about \$10,000,000. Every year about \$350,000 in Interest would have to be paid, on its bonds. Then the government for many years to come because of the road would be \$300,000 at least. Reid saw opportunity No. 2 and selzed it. As a result a year ago the Newfoundland house of assembly passed, 27 to 8, a bill creating a new arrangement with Reid, the which made him "czar." Early next month the bill was signed by the governor, Sir Hebert Harley Murray.

An Important Link.

Some persons in Newfoundland and else where think that back of Reid in his gigantic enterprise is the Canadian Pacific gantic enterprise is the Canadian Pacific railway, with the management of which Mr. Reid is on terms of intimate friendship. Those who know, or might know, will not say, but there is no doubt that the Newfoundland railroad is in a position of importance with regard to the Canadian Pacific. By the two a government transcontinental line is complete between St. John's Newfoundland, the most eastern part of the continent, and Vancouver, British Columbia. The fifty-mile gap between Port-aux-Basques, the western terminus of part of the continent, and Vancouver, British Columbia. The fifty-mile gap between Port-aux-Basques, the western terminus of the Newfoundland railroad and Sidney, Cape Breton, the eastern end of the transcontinental line, is traversed by ferryboats in six hours. There is a narrow gap at the Strait of Canso, and another between Vancouver and Nanalmo, B. C. Except for these there is now an unbroken British government line from the eastern point of North America to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, over 4,000 miles, the longest existing railroad line in the world.

The Canadian Pacific now has steamers connecting British Columbia with China. Canada has signed a contract with a steamship company for the establishment of a line of fast trans-Atlantic steamers, the winter port of which will be either Halliax or St. John's. The service, according to the contract, is to begin before June 1 of this year. It is only three of four days to Europe from St. John's. Mr. Reid's railroad thus becomes an important link in a great chain of communication.

An Untiring Worker.

An Untiring Worker.

The master mind of this great scheme of The master mind of this great scheme of insular development has not omitted to provide for the contingency of his death. He has three sons, and all of them are subordinate to him in his work. The oldest, W. D. Reid, is about 30 or 32 years old, and his father's right-hand man. The next in years is H. D. Reid, and the youngest is R. G. Reid, Jr. All were educated at McGill university. Montreal, in which city the father. his wife and daughter live. The elder sons married Montreal girls, and live in St. John's. The youngest married a Newfoundlander, and he. too, makes his home where his work is, upon the island. Robert Gillespie Reid is described by those who know him as being a quiet, unostentatious man, an untiring worker, and not given to talk. He has the hard Scotch habits of thrift and common sense, and a marvelous foresight. Fifty-five years old or so, he has given himself so entirely to his work as contractor for fifty-five years that his health is not of the best, and he and his wife and daughter are now taking a Nile trip in the effort to regain his old strength. The task which he has set for himself and his sons, the development of the natural resources of Newfoundland, is one which might well appall a younger and nsular development has not omitted to

a more vigorous man, but he does not flinch from it. There is scarcely doubt that his day will be over before his task is done. He will leave a royal fortune to his family, and he is seeing that the hands which will receive it will be competent to keep and increase it.

Mr. Reid's eyesight was injured some time ago in a mine explosion in Newfoundland. He went into the mine at a dangerous time, when his subordinates feared to follow. To repair his vision was one of the reasons for his trip abroad, and late advices indicate that care and rest have almost entirely restored his sight. DECEPTION IN EARLY PART OF CEN-TURY EASILY DISCOVERED.

How Redheffer's Claims Were Shows by a Pennsylvania Legislative Committee to Be Without Foundation.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

At this time, when the clouds of doubt have lowered upon the house of perpetual motion, it seems timely to recur to an early so-called self-acting machine, claim ed to have been discovered in 1812, by Charles H. Redheffer. This inventor appeared before the legislature of Pennsylvania in that year, and asked for a do-nation of \$1,000 to perfect his discovery; going into the details of his invention and explaining its mode of operation. The legislators were even less willing to accept Redheffer's assurances of the prac ticability of his scheme, than are the skeptical scientists of to-day, in believing in the Keely motor. However, after much eloquent pleading on the part of the inventor, the legislature appointed a committee of men skilled in science and the mechanics, to thoroughly investigate the

mechanics, to thoroughly investigate the claims of Redheffer.

In accordance with this the committee unexpectedly made its appearance at his workshop in Lancaster. They found the door locked and in vain searched for the owner. Having come for a specific purpose, the committee resolved not to go away without some information. The shop door they could not readily force open, but there was a small window about ten feet from the ground, and in the absence of a stepladder, an athletic member of the committee mounted on the shoulders of a companion, that through the window he might obtain some view of the shop's interior. He found the glass frosted, but, nothing daunted, the committeeman put his fist through a pane.

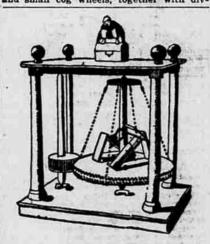
What Was Discovered.

What Was Discovered. In the center of the room he saw of republicans under General Saragossa, and fought for the establishment of the repubcan form of government. For gallant and meritorious service in action he was promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy and was assigned as aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, General Dias, the present president of the Southern republic.

When victory crowned the arms of the republican armies, Dr. Aspiros became attorney general, and to him was committed the duty of prosecuting the national prisoners, Maximilian, the late emperor, and his generals, Mirame and Mejal. At the close of the war Dr. Aspiros received at the hands of the republic the following decorations: The cross of first class, which was presented to him by the congress as a defender of the republic; a jeweled cross, presented by the president of the republic, as one of the defenders of Queretaro; a gold medal, presented by the state of Pueblo, presented to those who fought in that state against the foreign power.

On September 12, 1894, Dr. Aspiros was decorated by the king of Portugal with the cross of the commander of the military order of our Lord Jesus Christ, having first obtained permission to receive this decoration from the congress of Mexico.

On the 1st of August, 1867, Dr. Aspiros vooden frame, in which were set large and small cog wheels, together with div-



ing first obtained permission to tective this decoration from the congress of Mexico.

On the 1st of August, 1867, Dr. Aspiros entered upon his duties as chief clerk of the department of state, where he remained until 1872, when he was appointed the agent and attorney for Mexico in the mixed commission for the adjudication of the Mexican-American claims. At the conclusion of this delicate mission he was appointed consul for Mexico at San Francisco. After this he was elected as a separator to the Eighth congress, and served in that capacity until November, 1876. He held several important offices in his native state of Pueblo till he was called to the office of assistant secretary of state.

Dr. Aspiros has written several books on political subjects, and is held in high esteem by the people of assiston. MODEL OF A PERPETUAL MOTION MACHINE (AFTER REDHEFFER 1812) MADE BY ISAIAH LUKENS.

the Mexican-American claims. At the conclusion of this delicate mission he was appointed consul for Mexico at San Francisco. After this he was elected as a separator to the Eighth congress, and served in that capacity until November, 1876. He held several important offices in his native state of Pueblo till he was called to the office of assistant secretary of state.

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ARMY AND NAVY SEALS.

Omcial Emblems of West Point and Annapolis Academics on University Club, New York.

From the New York Herald.

Displayed prominently on the Fifth avenue front of the new University Club building, at the corner of Fifty-fourth street, will be sculptured the emblems or seals of the United States Military and Naval acad-

tion. A small fee loosened the lad's tongue, and enfolded the wonderful tale that he was regularly engaged to operate a crank beneath the workshop floor, which put the machine in motion.

Robert Fulton's Shrewdness.

tution until recently had an official device, but the desire of the University Club to have the Naval academy represented among the seals of universities to be carved on the building caused one to be adopted for that institution.

On the cover of a blue book issued by the academy was Another account of the discovery of this deception is one in which figured Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steambout, who when he heard of Redheffer's invention, refused to believe in it. However, he On the cover of a blue book issued by WEST PCINT. the academy was found a crude device which was accepted at first as official. It was found not to be authentic, however, and Park Benjamin, of the class of 1857, was asked to design a seal. He did so, and Captain J. W. Miller undertook to lay the matter before the navy department. The design was approved by many naval officers, and it finally was officially adopted by the department.

In this seal a trident, the ancient emblem of sea power, appears above a Roman war galley coming bow on into action. An open book lies below, and the motto "Ex Scientia Tridens" ("From Knowledge Comes Sea Power") embodies the purpose of the academy. Torches have been introduced by the architect for harmonious effect.

Professor Larned, of the Millitary academy, tells in the Army and Navy Journal of the academic of the Millitary academy tells in the Army and Navy Journal of the adoption of the emblem for that institution. A committee was appointed in

Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, who when he heard of Redheffer's invention, refused to believe in it. However, he went to see the machine in motion, and after closely observing its action, he placed his ear to the wall and listened. That trained ear revealed something to him. Turning from the wall, he said to Redheffer: "This is crank motion, which is always faster on the downward turn than on the upward," and denounced the invention as a fraud.

This created much excitement among those present, and at the instigation of some influential men, who were there at the time, Fulton, after saying that he would make himself responsible for the damage he did, if he could not prove his assertion, proceeded to knock away a few thin laths in the wall. In doing so he came upon a rapid moving cat-gut cord imbedded in the wall; this cord he traced to an upper story, where they found the "mysterious motive power" of the perpetual motion machine. In a life of Fulton this power is described as a poor old man, with an immense beard, who appeared to have suffered long imprisonment, and when the searchers broke in upon him was so unconscious of what had happened below, that he remained seated on his stool gnawing a crust, and with one hand turning a crank. The crowi, indignant at the deceit practiced puon them, estroyed the "perpetual motion" machine, and the inventor only saved himself from a similar fate by disappearing.

It is known to be a fact that, from the sketches and designs furnished by a member of the legislative committee, Isalah Lukens, afterward the first vice president of the Franklin institute. Lukens' device, however, was far more clever than the original. Although in form it was a perfect counterpart of Redheffer's contrivance, he placed clock works in the base of the frame, and to start the machine, one merely had to pretend to dust the knob of a support, slyly giving it a turn or two, and the works would start the cogs, wheel, pulleys, weights and chains in motion, which would continue to run without any

without any visible power for twenty-four hours.

The accompanying cut is a reproduction from a photograph of this so-called perpetual motion device and the small figure of an imbecile trying to lift the trunk on which he stands is more eloquent in expressing the fallacy of the inventor's design than a volume of essays. On the trunk is marked \$100,000,000. There are millions in it, but can the trick be done?"

Looks as if One Were Needed There

From the Duluth News-Tribune.

Editor Peace of the Anoka Union, desires it distinctly understood that any person who questions the desirability of Anoka as an asylum site is—

an asylum site is—
An unmitigated liar,
A measly liar,
An outrageous liar,
An atrocious liar,
An atrocious liar,
An unconscionable liar,
A baldheaded liar,
A viliainous liar,
A pitiful liar,
A pitiful liar,
A pitiful liar,
A lying liar,
A lying liar,
An a !!!! liar.

Then and Now. childhood's days, beside a stream, used to sit and fondly dream;

But years have passed; no more a boy.
Now earnest cares by thoughts employ;
Lite's rugged read in footsteps tread.
And few the flowers their fragrance shed.

Eduard Rod, Who Is to Give a Series

of Lectures at Leading Colleges. Edouard Rod, the French writer who is to

give a series of eight lectures at Harvard in March, is considered one of the most versa-tile members of the modern Parisian school Critic, novelist and essayist, his works have attracted much and favorable comment in attracted much and tavorable comment in France, and his "Le Sens de la Vie," one of his novels, won him the cross of the Legion of Honor. M. Rod was born at Nyon, near Geneva, in 1851. His first noteworthy production was in defense of Zola, a work entitled "Aprovos de l' Assommoir," published in 1879. In the following year appeared his novel "Les Allemands a Paris," in 1881 "Palmyra Veulard," in 1882 "Le



EDOUARD ROD.

Chute de Miss Topsy" and "Les Protestants." Le Revue Contemporaine was founded by him and other young men, and he has contributed to a number of other periodicals. In 1885 his publication of "La Course a la Mort." a scholarly work, won for him a professorship in the University of Geneva. His literary work has continued uninterrupted since this appointment. His critical work "Etudes sur le XIX. Siecle" and "Les Idees Morales du Temps Present." have been of influence in the field of modern French thought. It is expected M. Rod will arrive in this country February 28. After the course at Harvard he may also lecture at Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell and other literary centers.

JOHN BROWN'S FUNERAL.

The Minister Who Officiated Recently Celebrated the Fiftieth Anniversary of His Marriage. The Rev. Dr. Joshua Young a few

days ago celebrated the fiftieth anni-versary of his marriage, the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the ministry, and the beginning of his twenty-fifth year

and the beginning of his twenty-fifth year as pastor of one church—the old First Parish church, Groton, Mass.

It was Dr. Young who officiated at the burial services of John Brown. This experience of his long pastoral life took place soon after his installation into the ministry and his settlement at Eurlington, Vt.

Brown was to be buried in the Adirondacks, just across the Vermont line. There was no one near to give him Christian burial and, at the solicitation of Wendell Phillips, Dr. Young consented to officiate. William Lloyd Garrison was also present at the funeral. But for this act of Christian charity, Dr. Young only received words of reproof and condemnation from his parishioners. Some wouldn't even recognize



THE REV. DR. JOSHUA TOUNG.

him personally after this incident. Finally, Dr. Young resigned, and took another Dr. Young resigned, and took another parish, leaving the Burlington people to work out their own repentance in the light of subsequent history.

A VALUABLE MASCOT.

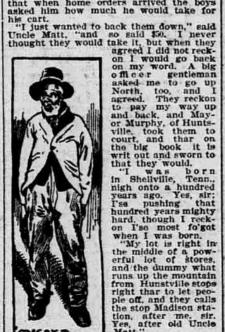
Matt Madison Who Accompanied the Sixty-Ninth New York Regiment Home.

From the New York Herald.

The most valuable acquisition of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth" during the Spanish-American war was the mascot whom they brought up from Huntsville with them, in the person of Matt Madison, a well known character of that town.

character of that town.

How the boys became acquainted with Uncle Matt was in this wise: He had a contract to remove rubbish from the camp, and he and his antiquated cart were always a drawing attraction—so much so that when home orders arrived the boys asked him how much he would take for his cart.



when I was born.
"My lot is right in the middle of a powerful lot of stores, and the dummy what runs up the mountain from Hunstville stops right thar to let peo-ple off, and they calls the stop Madison sta-tion, after rea-

And right there is a prominent feature of Uncle Matt—a love, large and well developed, for the mighty dollar.

"How much do you want?"

"Well. I reckon it's worth about 20 cents."

We made a bargain, and uncle posed. I Uncle's cart and steers are as remarkable

We made a bargain, and uncle posed. I Uncle's cart and steers are as remarkable as himself.

We were talking near a small black bull of his, when one of the armorers drew a vivid red bandana and, as is customary, shook it before using. That buil gave one jump and broke his chain, we gave several jumps and landed on top of some high boxes standing near, while Uncle Matt lit out after that buil in a way to make a young runner look after his laurels. He caught it and gave it a couple of kicks, and tied it up, and I got down from my lofty perch.

Uncle Matt is nearly 100, owns some good real estate, and has money in the bank, yet he does not feel that it is time for a man who can play at tag around a cellar of an armory with a lusty young bull, and dodge posts and holes in the floor, while young men lock on, is a man who can look forward to many more years of life.

CRITIC, ESSAYIST, NOVELIST. A NEW SIGN LANGUAGE

WILLIAM E. BRIDGES, OF THIS CITY, IS THE INVENTOR.

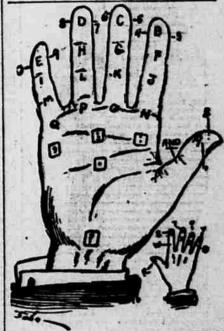
It Is a Universal Language and Mr. Bridges Hopes to Accomplish Much Good

With It.

William E. Bridges, of 421 West Fifteenth street, is the inventor of a universal sign language, useful not alone to the deaf and dumb, but to enable persons speaking dif-ferent languages to communicate with each other. As in the ordinary deaf and dumb sign language, the hands and fingers are used, but the letters are not formed, some part of the hand or fingers representing part of the alphabet.

Beginning with the ball of the thumb on the right hand, which represents the letter A, all the joints, finger ends, nails and palms signify some letter or punctuation mark. The end of the first finger rep-resents B, second finger C, third finger D, and fourth or little finger E. Then, beginand fourth or little finger E. Then, beginning at the first finger again, the first joint is F, on the second finger it is G, third finger H, and fourth finger E, and so on until all the joints have a letter assigned them, the last joint on the little finger representing Q. R is the thumbnail, S the nail of the first finger. T the nail of the second finger, U the nail of the third finger, and V the nail of the fourth finger. Then the four top joints on the back of the fingers represent the balance of the letters.

The center of the palm of the hand represents a period, the knuckle joint just above it a semicolon, the base of the forefinger a colon, the base of the little finger a comma, and the "heel" of the palm an interrogation point. To complete the system, Mr. Bridges has also provided signs for the numerals. The right edde of the end of the thumb is 1, the left



side 2, the right side of the first finger 3, the left side 4, and so on, the ten sides of the-ends of the five fingers making the ten numerals.

This is a system of talking by signs according to method, the connecting link between the object, real or lilustrated, and oral language. A beginner should use the index ringer of one hand to point letters on the other hand, and should spell the words letter by letter, and be careful of the spaces, the first joint of the thumb representing the space, so as not to run the words together. After a little practice the student should try to communicate with one hand, using the thumb and index finger to point.

When a boy Mr. Bridges read that a missionary was seven years learning to communicate with the Chinese in the language, and in after years applied his mind to the invention of a system that would make communication between persons of different languages a matter of a short period. In speaking of his invention, he said:

"A man equipped with the copious vo-

make communication between persons of different languages a matter of a short period. In speaking of his invention, he said:

"A man equipped with the copious vocabulary of the English language bends to the barbarian. He must needs acquire the savage tongue before his own can be imparted. In true principles the teacher begins teaching at once, setting the savage mind in motion, teacher and pupil work towards each other. Oral demonstration can be pursued at leisure, but in the meantime by the sign language there is a clear understanding by means of the signs. The pupil is first taught to know the alphabet by the arbitrary finger point, each nail or point representing each particular letter. He is shown a cat, then is pointed out on the lingers the places representing the letters, thus: Ball of second finger, ball of thumb and nail of second finger—C-A-T. In that way is the letter symbol fixed in the mind of the pupil. Thought was at first transmitted by pictures, witness the Expytian hieroglyphics. The Indian sends his rival a crude cut of a rattlesmake. The eyes must first sea an object before the mind can comprehend it. After an object is photographed on the mind, then pass from the illustration to the symbol which, when looked on the mind. The symbol or sign is mother tongue to all people, and easy of acquirement. Specch, especially passing from one language to another, is difficult, and takes much application to master. Take, for instance, a missionary in Patagonia. The natives are human, possess eyes to seand minds to grasp, but are uncultivated. A speech, poor in form and meager in words, filled with signs according to no settled system, constitutes their dialect, and the missionary sees years of labor before him before they can understand each other. With his sign language, missionary and eavage meet on a common level, and an undertanding is established at once. The grand principle of this universal sign language is that it is the missionary and eavage meet on a common level and an undertanding is establi

From the Indianapolis Journal.
"Beloved," he cried, throwing himself at his wife's feet, "we have lost all save honor!"
The woman pressed her hand to her streaming eyes and wept as if her heart were breaking.
"How awkward!" she sobbed. "Just the thing we don't need if we've got to deadbeat!"
Verily, it seemed that a relentless fate pursued them. Spurning \$100,000 a Year. Says the London Christian Commonwealth: Mr. Fred Charrington's temperance badge costs him about £20,000 a year, At least this is about the income he would have received had he succeeded to his father's business, instead of going over to the temperance ranks. The work which he organized 20 years ago in a tent meeting in Mile-end road, Bow, has grown steadily, till now he has, in the great Assembly hall, "the largest mission hall in the world."



From Pick-Me-Up. "What made yer



I used to at and fondly dream; What beauteous scenes those moments bleat, What thrilling raptures filled my breast! But like the waters of that brook, On which so oft I'd musing look, Those 'transing pleasures hied away, and left no trace from day to day.

And few the news.

But when I think my ca 'idhood o'er,
And sit beside that stread once more,
I long to feel those joys intense
I shared with childhood's innocence.
L. A. PALMAR.

According to the Leipziger Illustrite Zeitung, this is a fac simile of the only authentic picture of Luther's wife in existence. The original is an oil painting in a Wittemberg church.